



Starlings were brought to America from Europe in 1890. Since then they have spread over most of the United States and southern Canada. In fall and winter the Starling's velvety-black and purple feathers become speckled with white. The yellow bill turns a dark brown. Starlings feed in noisy flocks on lawns, fields, and pastures. They eat insects, some grain and fruit. They chatter, whistle, and squeak. They also imitate the calls of other birds and are then very musical. Starlings nest in trees or in corners of buildings. The nest is poorly made of twigs and grasses. In it the female lays four to six whitish or pale blue eggs.